

NEW COMBINATIONS IN THE ASTERACEAE (VERNONIEAE,
HELIANTHEAE, MUTISIEAE)

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ABSTRACT

New combinations are provided for six species of three tribes of the Asteraceae, *Critoniopsis calerana* *comb. nov.*, *Critoniopsis sodiroi* *comb. nov.*, *Cyanthillium cordifolia* *comb. nov.*, *Cyanthillium polytrichotoma* *comb. nov.* of the Vernonieae, *Oblivia simplex* *comb. nov.* of the Heliantheae, and *Acourtia mexicana* *comb. nov.* of the Mutisieae.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Vernonieae, Heliantheae, Mutisieae, new combinations.

The following combinations are needed primarily for specimen identifications and some eventually are for use in future publications.

Critoniopsis sodiroi (Hieron.) H. Robinson, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Piptocarpha sodiroi* Hieron. *ex* Sodiro, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 29:2. 1900.

Vernonia pichinchensis Cuatr., Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 77:76. 1956. *Critoniopsis pichinchensis* (Cuatr.) H. Robins., *Phytologia* 46:440. 1980.

This species, which had been misplaced in the genus *Piptocarpha*, proves to be an older name for *Vernonia pichinchensis* Cuatr. The species is distinctive in *Critoniopsis* by its opposite or subopposite leaves.

Critoniopsis calerana (Cuatr.) H. Robinson, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Vernonia calerana* Cuatr., Not. Syst. Paris 15(2):238. 1956.

This species was overlooked at the time the genus was resurrected (Robinson 1980). Two additional combinations have been made for Venezuelan species by Badillo (1983).

Cyanthillium cordifolium (Benth. ex Oliv.) H. Robinson, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Gutenbergia cordifolia* Benth. ex Oliv., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 29:89. t. 55. 1873. *Erlangea cordifolia* (Benth. ex Oliv.) S. Moore. J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 35:313. 1901.

Cyanthillium polytrichotoma (Wechuysen) H. Robinson, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Gutenbergia polytrichotoma* Wechuysen, Bull. Jard. Bot. État. 51:107. 1981.

A recent effort to make needed combinations in *Cyanthillium* (Robinson 1990) was prepared before the author made a detailed study of some new east African collections of the species usually called *Erlangea cordifolia*. The species is part of the reason the present author has often regarded *Erlangea* as a close relative of *Cyanthillium*. In the study of east African Vernoniae by Jeffrey (1988), the species and its close relatives are treated under the genus in which the species was first described, *Gutenbergia* Schultz-Bip. Review of the revised generic concept of Jeffrey indicates that *Gutenbergia* is indistinguishable from the older genus *Cyanthillium*. Only two of the combinations are needed at this time, but any future monographer should consider synonymization of the genus and make the appropriate transfers of species epithets.

Oblivia simplex (Badillo) H. Robinson, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Otopappus simplex* Badillo. Bol. Soc. Venez. Ci. Nat. 10:311. 1946. *Zezmenia simplex* (Badillo) Hartman & Stuessy, Syst. Bot. 8:209. 1983.

Strother (1989) has established the genus *Oblivia* to contain an element in northern South America that was correctly recognized in the unpublished thesis of Rindos (1980) as a relative of *Otopappus*, but which lacks the definitive character of the latter genus (Hartman & Stuessy 1983). Strother mentioned the Badillo species but seemed uncertain of its status. The species has more florets in the heads than the type of the genus, *Oblivia mikanioides* (Britton) Strother, and the rays are apparently not fused to the achenes, but the relationship is clearly with *O. mikanioides*. *Otopappus simplex* was originally described from Venezuela, but a collection from Ecuador (*Cerón 6411* [MO, US]) has been seen.

Acourtia mexicana (Lag. ex D. Don) H. Robinson, *comb. nov.* BASIONYM: *Proustia mexicana* Lag. ex D. Don., Trans. Linn. Soc. London 16:201. 1830.

Perezia thurberi A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts., ser. 2, 5:324. 1854.
Acourtia thurberi (A. Gray) Reveal & R.M. King, Phytologia 27:231. 1973.

Perdicium mezcianum Sessé & Moçino, Pl. Nov. Hisp. 139. 1890.

A photograph of original material (México, Sessé & Moçino, G-DC [photo US]) and Don's description (1830) indicate the involucre bracts are pointed rather than blunt. Therefore, *Proustia mexicana* is an older name for *Perezia thurberi*, as Gray himself suspected, and not a synonym of *Acourtia reticulata* (Lag. ex D. Don) A. Gray, as indirectly indicated by McVaugh (1984). The various names for the species date back to the early Nineteenth Century, but the Don validation of the Lagasca name seems to be the first.

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